

## Histadrut existing Likud bid

By ROY ISACOWITZ  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

AVIV. — "National unity" has already spilled over the Histadrut, where the Likud is vying for inclusion in the central committee. The Histadrut leadership is mobilizing to fend off the Likud's claim to legitimacy in the organization.

Histadrut secretary-general Yissel Kessar said on Friday that the Histadrut took no part in the national elections, and would not endorse its own "unity government." He was responding to letters from Likud faction head Ya'acov Ben-Zur, to Prime Minister Shimon Peres, and to Prime Minister-designate Shimon Peres, in which he demanded Likud participation in the Histadrut central committee and the Hevrat Ha'Ovdim management committee.

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Two of America's newest fighter planes, the Northrop F-20 Tigershark, fly over London during a break yesterday in the activities of the Farnborough airshow 45 kilometres from the city. In the background are the Thames with the Tower Bridge and the Tower of London. (UPI telephoto)

## Druse-Christian fighting sends refugees to Sidon

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Heavy fighting between Druse and Christian militias in a key region south of Beirut yesterday added urgency to the government's efforts to get Lebanon's peace process back on course.

Christian inhabitants began fleeing the Iklim al-Kharoub region about 40 kilometres south of the capital after a two-hour clash last night between the Christian Lebanese Forces militia and the mainly-Druse Progressive Socialist Party.

Security sources said eight villages were shelled and at least five people hurt. Israeli troops kept the Awali bridge crossing open during the night to let Christians flee into Israeli-held territory around the southern city of Sidon, they added.

The outnumbered Lebanese Forces hold an enclave stretching 10 kilometres up the coast north of Sidon and into the mountains to the east. They control the coast road

between Beirut and Sidon but are surrounded and outnumbered by PSP forces.

The Kharoub region, at the southern tip of the Shouf Mountains, is regarded as the gateway to South Lebanon. Moslem leaders are demanding reopening of the coast road so that the Lebanese Army can move south in readiness for any Israeli withdrawal.

Under the government's peace plan the region is one of several strategic flashpoints to be taken over by the army.

Long delays in executing the plan have been accompanied by increasing clashes in the Kharoub. Unconfirmed reports say both sides are building up their forces for what could be a major battle. However, an Israeli officer yesterday said the Israeli army would allow no change in the situation in the Kharoub and is sending frequent patrols into the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Phalange leader says party will avoid power struggles

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Phalange cabinet minister Joseph al-Hashem has dismissed the possibility of a power struggle among Lebanon's Christians following the death of Phalange Party Leader Pierre Jemayel.

But in his first major statement since replacing the late Jemayel in the national unity cabinet, he hinted that the party would oppose radical reform of the country's traditionally Christian-dominated political system.

Hashem told Beirut's *Daily Star* the Phalange Party would be "more united and cohesive" than before. The Christian Lebanese Militia is composed mainly of Phalange Party members, but in recent months has tended to take an independent line more radical than that followed by the party under the elder Jemayel.

Political observers here have speculated that Jemayel's death last

month would lessen the Phalange Party's influence and weaken President Amin Jemayel, who had almost unconditional support from his influential father.

Hashem said the party would continue to support the president, who has turned to Syria for help in efforts to end fighting between Christian and Moslem factions and to introduce the political reforms demanded by Moslem leaders.

While the Lebanese Forces have pledged to resist a Syrian-sponsored settlement in Lebanon that would give Moslems more say in a strong centralized state, Hashem described Syria's role in helping Lebanon as "determined and serious."

The Phalange Party is to elect a new president on Thursday to replace Pierre Jemayel, who helped found it in 1936 and led it until he died of a heart attack on August 29.

Newspapers predict that in deference to a wish expressed by Pierre Jemayel the meeting will elect as president the party's vice-president and acting leader, Elie Karameh.

Some also forecast that Lebanese Forces hardliners will try to install a militia representative as vice-president.

The consent of the powerful Lebanese Forces is seen as crucial to any government peace plan. Pierre Jemayel had used all his influence to persuade the militia to back a security plan that took effect in Beirut in early July.

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## Iran leader blasts U.S. veto in UN

DAMASCUS. — Iranian President Ali Khamenei yesterday wound up a three-day visit to Syria with an attack on U.S. Middle East policies and what he termed unjust use by the superpowers of their right of veto in the UN Security Council.

"We consider the right of veto enjoyed by the U.S. and other big powers an unjust and incorrect right," he told reporters, adding: "We call on the permanent members of the council not to use this right."

Commenting on Washington's veto last week of a Lebanese resolution on Israeli practices in southern Lebanon, Khamenei said: "The big powers usually use this right when their interests are in danger."

Khamenei said the Syrian leadership had agreed to back an Iranian proposal for Israel to be ejected from the UN.

Khamenei, accompanied by a number of political and military leaders, has formally invited Assad to visit Tehran. No date has been set.

Khamenei said he and Assad also discussed military cooperation, but he did not elaborate.

He denied that the question of the continuing presence of Iranian Revolutionary Guards in Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon was raised in the talks.

Following the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Iranian government sent several hundred soldiers to the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon. Syrian troops around Baalbek have reportedly limited the activities of the Iranians in recent weeks.

Khamenei said he also met in Damascus with some of the religious leaders from Lebanon. "I received my brothers — ulema (religious men) — from Baalbek, Tripoli, and Beirut, and my talks with them were good and fruitful."

## Egypt disappointed

PARIS (AP). — Boutros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, said yesterday he was "extremely disappointed" by the U.S. veto of a UN Security Council resolution opposing Israeli restrictions on civilians in South Lebanon.

Ghali, who made a brief stop in France for talks with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, said the veto went against "the consensus of the international community."

He said the resolution, which called on Israel to lift all restrictions imposed on South Lebanon residents, could have contributed to maintaining peace in the region.

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## Labour, Likud strain to juggle rival factions

Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir plan to present their national unity cabinet to the Knesset this week, but each faces disgruntled factions and disappointed would-be ministers within his own ranks.

Widespread dissatisfaction exists in the Labour Party with the prospective reinstatement of Ariel Sharon as a senior minister — Shamir has promised him the Industry and Trade ministry. As many as 35 per cent of the Labour Party central committee members, led by party

youth, left caucuses and the kibbutz movement, may vote against the coalition agreement, and Yossi Sarid may not be the only Labour MK to oppose it in the Knesset.

Defence Minister Moshe Arens will not receive a major portfolio, and is reportedly being mollified only by hints of support from Shamir in an eventual Herut succession contest.

Shamir is faced with conflicting demands from Likud junior partners — the Liberals, for maintaining their fourth cabinet seat, and La'am, for keeping its one. Both parties are

already hurting because their numbers were cut on the Likud Knesset slate, but the bloc as a whole has only 10 cabinet posts to allocate, and several Herut aspirants are already certain to be left out, when that party's central committee votes.

In Labour, too, irreconcilable demands for cabinet representation are being made by Arabs, kibbutz members, women and several individuals with powerful backing. Among them are Mordechai Gur, Moshe Shahal, Uzi Baran, Ora Namir, Rafi Edri, Nava Arad and Abdel Wahab Darousha.

## Tough fight Shamir-Sharon deal shaping up aimed at Herut accord in Labour

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Post Knesset Correspondent

Prime Minister-designate Shimon Peres hopes to present his national unity coalition to the Knesset on Wednesday, after he and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir quell doubters and critics within their respective ranks.

On Friday, prior to a meeting with the cabinet ministers of his Likud bloc, Shamir arranged a deal with Minister without Portfolio Ariel Sharon, whereby Sharon would get the Industry and Trade post and in return, help persuade the Likud to approve a slate of ministers proposed by Shamir.

Aided by Sharon, Shamir then managed to defeat proposals aired by his colleagues which would have struck at his authority as party leader. One such was that Shamir be allowed personally to pick only four of the Herut ministers, leaving the other two for the Herut central committee to choose. Another, which would have challenged his authority, would have left the choosing of all the Herut ministers to the central committee, on the basis of popularity, as is the case with the Liberal wing of the Likud bloc.

Sharon agreed to accept the Industry and Trade portfolio (now held by Liberal Minister Gideon Pat), but asked that his candidacy be put to the Herut central committee. This request was seen as a gimmick by Sharon to prove that his popularity in the party would qualify him for one of the top posts in any narrowly based Likud-led coalition.

Following his deal with Shamir,

Sharon expects to build up his image as a constructive and loyal servant of the party, thus stealing a march on Deputy-Premier David Levy, his main rival for future leadership of Herut.

Sharon's decision to tone down his criticism of the national unity coalition and of the way Shamir allegedly knuckled under to Peres's demands, is all the more astute in view of Defence Minister Moshe Arens's move backstage.

For some days Arens has been pondering the idea of staying out of the Likud ranks in the national unity coalition, since no portfolio comparable to his present post has been offered to him.

But on Friday morning, Shamir persuaded Arens to stay on in the national unity government. Shamir is understood to have convinced Arens that he must remain, albeit partially, in the Herut picture and hold himself ready for the top party job should a vacancy occur. Tactically, Shamir has no choice but to do a deal with Sharon. But his long-term strategy, it is understood, entails blocking Sharon's path to the premiership at all costs.

The Herut party secretariat meets this morning to endorse the procedure laid down by the Herut ministers whereby Shamir will present a complete slate to the Herut central committee tomorrow.

Herut's nominees for the national unity coalition will therefore be: Shamir as acting and deputy-premier and foreign minister for the first 25 months; Levy as Housing minister and perhaps deputy-premier too; Sharon as Industry and Trade minister; Arens as minister without

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## 52 escape from hijacked Iranian jet

CAIRO (AP). — Fifty-two passengers dashed to freedom out of a hijacked Iranian airliner shortly after it landed at Cairo airport last night following a three-hour refuelling stop in Bahrain, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency said.

The agency said the passengers stampeded out of the Iran Air Boeing 727 in two groups after a gangway was brought up to the plane to disembark a wounded passenger at the hijackers' request.

The agency said 76 persons remained on board the plane, which was parked in the military section of Cairo airport.

The plane was commandeered shortly after taking off from Chahabair airport at Bandar Abbas, an Iranian township near the Strait of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf.

Instead of flying to Tehran, the plane was forced by the hijackers to go to the Bahrain capital of Manama, where it stopped for three hours.

The Egyptian agency at first reported there were only two hijackers on board. In a later report, it put the number of hijackers at three and identified them as former military policemen who served under the Shah's monarchy before the 1979 Islamic revolution led by Ayatollah Khomeini.

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## Labour, Shinui meet today on unity

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Shinui and Labour party negotiators are to meet today in a further effort to find a basis for Shinui's participation in the national unity government. Whatever decision is reached today will be brought before the Shinui central committee for approval this evening.

Shinui presented a list of demands during a negotiating session with Labour on Friday. The demands included the establishment of a second television channel — Shinui chairman MK Amnon Rubinstein

has been offered the communications portfolio — electoral reform, improvements in the lot of Israel's Arabs and economic issues. Rubinstein told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that Shinui will not participate in the government unless its demands are accepted.

Shinui sources anticipate a battle at the central committee this evening, with Rubinstein, who is said to be amenable to joining the government, pitted against MK Mordechai Virshupski, who is opposed to participation.

## Shamir chairs last cabinet session today

Post Knesset Correspondent

Prime Minister Shimon Peres is expected to chair the last session of his cabinet this morning.

Assuming that Premier-designate Shimon Peres can present his national unity coalition to the Knesset on Wednesday, the new cabinet will have its first ceremonial session the same afternoon.

Shamir is expected to express his appreciation to the colleagues who served under him during the year following the resignation of his predecessor, Menachem Begin.

This morning's cabinet session will be very short. Most of Shamir's day will be devoted to coalition business.

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Local officials express concern

## Negev jobless increase and future looks worse

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — A steady trend in unemployment figures in Beersheba and the Negev is cause for concern to local officials. A labour exchange head Leon Goren noted on Friday that the number of job-seekers in Beersheba rose by 10 per cent in August.

More dismissals are on the way, also pointed out that a considerable number of soldiers are to be demobilized in the near future, which would aggravate the situation.

An encouraging tendency is a slight increase in job-seekers to take popular jobs, said the labour exchange head. As the job market tightens, people are proving more flexible about their employment, he said.

Local labour council secretary Nissan is concerned about the trend: the decline in new jobs in August, a decrease of 15 per cent over July and of 15 per cent compared to June. He forecasted a hundred more unemployed in the near future. The Negev has 4,700 unemployed, but some 4,700 looking for jobs, while not yet officially classified as unemployed.

Some 2,000 workers from Judea Samaria are registered at the Beersheba labour exchange, but the exchange estimates that the actual number working in Beersheba and the Negev is at least twice that figure. Efforts are being made to prevent official employment of these workers.

One of Beersheba's unemployed is Avraham Dadon, 27, a graduate of the Beersheba Technical College, who was employed by a local factory which went bankrupt. Dadon has been reporting at the local labour exchange three times a week for the past four months.

Another is Yohai Hanan, 50, who worked for 25 years laying floor tiles for the Solel Boneh construction company. He retired from the company last year and started a private business, but he has not been able to find enough work and has joined the ranks of job-seekers. He has managed to find some employment, but says that he is always fired after a few months so that he does not achieve permanent status. His efforts to get back into Solel Boneh have proved fruitless.

Moshe Cohen, 27, did a retraining course and earned a certificate as a production technician, but he has been unable to find work in the Negev. He has now been told that he should take another retraining course for work in the Dead Sea Works or at Negev Phosphates. He is reluctant to start another course, but says that there does not seem to be an alternative. He is finding it difficult to exist on IS70,000 per month unemployment pay.

Mark Gavriel, 21, a technical secretary, has not been able to find employment since leaving the army, except for a few days here and there with private contractors. He notes that he fought in Lebanon and is shortly to return there on reserve duty. He has served his country, he says, but the state is not helping him.

Hotel managers recently told state Employment Service director Baruch Haklai that a special effort to interest and train workers in the vocation should be undertaken.

Jerusalem hotels are expanding their available work force, according to hotel managers in the city, and some large hotels are being compelled to operate with 80 per cent of their necessary staff.

There are now 6,500 hotel rooms in Jerusalem, and 1,700 more are being built. About 3,500 persons, half of them Jewish, are employed by the hotels in the capital.

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Jerusalem hotels are expanding their available work force, according to hotel managers in the city, and some large hotels are being compelled to operate with 80 per cent of their necessary staff.



The first cassowary chick in Israel to be hatched through artificial incubation — on May 24 — makes its public debut at the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo last week. Cassowaries, native to Australia, are difficult to breed in captivity. The male cassowary usually sits on the eggs until they hatch, but the Biblical Zoo male showed little interest in the eggs. Last year fewer than six of these chicks hatched in zoos worldwide. (Rahamim Israeli).

## Homeless man kills himself but younger brother is saved

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — Haim Peretz, a 24-year-old Beersheba man who had been living in parks, abandoned buses and a bomb shelter for the last year, committed suicide by hanging on Friday, neighbours said. His brother Yitzhak, 22, tried to kill himself by taking pills, but was found by local youths, rushed to the hospital, and saved.

"The state should have helped them find a flat and work. They were good boys, served in the army, didn't get mixed up with the police... When I asked social workers in the area to help them, they told me there was no budget," said Victor Eloush, whose 17-year-old son Freddie found the two.

Neighbours said yesterday that the two brothers had been abandoned by their mother at an early age and raised by a relative. After serving in the army, they moved back in with the relative, but were unable to fit into society or to find work. About a year ago they were forced to leave the relative's home.

Haim and Yitzhak Peretz then lived in parks, abandoned buses and stairwells. About six months ago they moved into a bomb shelter in Shechemat Dale. "We'll stay here until someone comes and tells us to leave," they told local residents.

Social workers were unable to find them a flat because they did not meet the criteria of housing companies.

"We knew they had no food and every so often we would go down to the shelter and bring them something to eat and drink," said Freddie Eloush.

On Friday evening Eloush and several friends went to visit the Peretz brothers. The youths found Haim Peretz dead, hung from a twisted sheet. Yitzhak, alive but unconscious, was taken to Soroka Hospital, where he was treated for a drug overdose and recovered.

"My brother was like a flower. What a shame he died and not me," Peretz said.

News of Haim's death shocked residents of Shechemat Dale. "Society is responsible for the young man's death," Victor Eloush said.

WITH GREAT SADNESS we mourn Bernard Bloomfield, a devoted friend of Israel and of Jerusalem, who died last week.

One can only begin to tell of his great humanitarian and philanthropic work in every field, and of his involvement in many important projects throughout the country.

It is amazing that a man as busy as Bernard, a major success in professional life, whose interests included the Israel Continental Oil Company, could always find time for the needs of the Canadian Jewish community and of Israel and Jerusalem. He did it with love and enthusiasm, sometimes tinged with a characteristic gruffness.

The image of a tough man belied his sensitivity and emotionality. To walk with him through the Bloomfield Garden — one of our most beautiful park areas near Yemin Moshe, overlooking the Old City Wall — was always an experience. He

## Peres: Unity foes must see whole picture

By LEA LEVAVI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister-designate Shimon Peres expects opposition to the national unity government agreement in the Labour Party Central Committee, but he hopes that opposition will be overcome when committee members "see the complete picture."

In an interview on Kol Yisrael yesterday, Peres said some object to the idea of a national unity government in principle, while others object to the particular agreement reached or to specific aspects of it.

"The negotiations are conducted by small groups and during the negotiations the reports back to the party are necessarily incomplete. I hope that when people know the whole story, and after democratic debate, the agreement will be accepted," he said.

"New elections, which no one can guarantee us will change the political map, are not likely but are possible," Peres added.

He said that if Mapam or others leave the Alignment because of the national unity government, it would be a high price to pay, but he added the minority must always concede to the majority and not the opposite.

"A few months before the war in Lebanon broke out," Peres told the interviewer, "I called a meeting of the Alignment leadership, told them there was a possibility of war, and suggested that we join a national unity government on condition that we would get the defence portfolio. The suggestion was rejected. I wonder if things would have been a lot different had it been accepted."

He added that Mapam sees the difference between the two major blocs as purely ideological, while he sees them as both ideological and emotional. He hopes a national unity government will unite the people and blunt some of the hatred and mutual distrust which has developed. He also hopes the unity government will be able to deal more effectively than a narrow government could with the country's economic problems and the situation in Lebanon.

Peres said each of the blocs negotiated with the small parties in an attempt to establish a narrow coalition and as insurance in case talks on a government of national unity failed. As a result, political pledges were made to the small parties which might not otherwise have been made.

Asked if the number of ministers

in the cabinet will be increased if the intraparty pressures for portfolios prove irresistible, Peres said parties are coalitions of interests and the demand for representation is a legitimate one. The cabinet under Golda Meir had 26 ministers, he added.

The religious affairs portfolio will be held by the prime minister temporarily, he said, since two religious parties want it and each threatens to leave the government if the other gets it.

Negotiations with Shinui will continue today, he said, in the hope that the party will join the government.

To those within his party who criticise him for giving all the economic portfolios to the Likud, he said ministries like Defence, Agriculture, Education and Absorption are important and have economic implications. "Naturally, parties tend to think less about what they have achieved in negotiations and more about what they have to give up," Peres stated.

Asked how he feels knowing he will probably be prime minister within a few days, he said he does not see the job as "entering paradise or going on vacation," but rather as hard work under difficult conditions. "I pray in my heart that I will succeed," he added.

## Eban to chair Foreign Affairs Committee

By LEA LEVAVI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Abba Eban will be chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, according to an agreement which he reached with Prime Minister-designate Shimon Peres on Friday.

In an interview with Kol Yisrael on Friday evening, Eban said he prefers this to the position of minister without portfolio because his "first love" is foreign policy and the government will be "too crowded at the top" with foreign-policy experts.

He said half, if not 60 per cent, of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee's work is in the area of foreign policy and even many of the defence issues are not strictly military.

He said he bowed out of the race for Knesset Speaker, when good friends (including Micha Harish, Adi Amori and Dov Ben-Meir) told him they would have supported him, but had already pledged to support Shlomo Hillel.

"Hillel himself told me he wouldn't have run if he had known I wanted to be a candidate, and he would have supported me," Eban said. "I came into the race too late and if the party leaders, who asked me to run, had told me people were already pledged to vote for Hillel I would have never run in the first place."

He said there were objective reasons why promises made to him in the past (such as that he would be foreign minister or deputy prime minister) had not been kept.

"First the gates of the leadership were opened to Navon, and then there was Weizman, and then it was decided that the Foreign Affairs portfolio would remain in the hands of the Likud. I have passed the point of needing the ceremonial trappings of being a minister; in fact, some people abroad still think I'm foreign minister. The important thing is to find a niche where you can make your contribution."

Eban said it would be hypocritical to claim that politicians are motivated only by the interests of the country and not by self-interest. At the same time, he believes many politicians (such as Ezer Weizman, Aharon Abuhatzira and the leaders of the National Religious Party) sacrificed personal interests by supporting a national unity government in which they will have less influence than they could have had in a narrowly-based government.

"If they ever hold a competition for who can find the most criticism of the government of national unity about to be formed, I will try for the trophy," Eban said. "I could describe its shortcomings in monstrous terms. After all, a government is supposed to decide, and the concept of balance is diametrically opposed to decision-making."

Nevertheless, he supports the national unity government as the lesser of the evils under existing circumstances, he said.

## Bernard Bloomfield—the sensitive philanthropist

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One can only begin to tell of his great humanitarian and philanthropic work in every field, and of his involvement in many important projects throughout the country.

It is amazing that a man as busy as Bernard, a major success in professional life, whose interests included the Israel Continental Oil Company, could always find time for the needs of the Canadian Jewish community and of Israel and Jerusalem. He did it with love and enthusiasm, sometimes tinged with a characteristic gruffness.

The image of a tough man belied his sensitivity and emotionality. To walk with him through the Bloomfield Garden — one of our most beautiful park areas near Yemin Moshe, overlooking the Old City Wall — was always an experience. He

watched the development of every plant. He always wanted additional trees planted so that the visitors would have shade and comfort. He never failed to meet with the city gardener, and one would have thought from their discussions that Bernard had been a professional landscape architect all his life.

HIS TIES with the land went back to the 1950s, when he and his brother Louis, who was also very active in Jewish and Israeli affairs and who died during a visit to Jerusalem last month, dedicated a forest in the name of their father at the entrance to Jerusalem. Bernard served in the highest leadership positions of the Jewish National Fund, of which he became honorary life president. His love for this country brought about the creation of the Canada-Israel Friendship Forest and Canada Park in the Ayalon Valley, one of the country's most important park areas.

In Israel generally, his name will always be associated with the stadium that is probably the country's most well-known sports centre, the Moshe Sade Stadium in the Negev, another of his legacies. But his crowning achievements were in the field of education and culture.

MANY YEARS AGO, Bernard Bloomfield was instrumental in allocating the funds of the bequest of Lady Davis for the creation of institutions of higher learning throughout Israel, including a fine technical school in Jerusalem. He had a great love for art, music and poetry, and people learned not to be surprised when this man of action took time out to discuss a work of art or a piece of writing.

Thus evolved his untiring efforts for academic institutions. As chairman of the Canadian Friends of the Hebrew University and a member of

its board of governors, he was responsible for the creation of the main library of the university on the Mt. Scopus campus. He was a member of the board of governors of Haifa University and Ben-Gurion University, and an honorary fellow of Bar-Ilan University.

The Hebrew University and the Technion acknowledged his great achievements with honorary doctorates. He was also a member of the international boards of the Israel Museum and Tel Aviv Museum.

Bernard's memory will be cherished not only by all who were privileged to know him, but by all who were touched by what he did in our country. It is traditional to say "May you be comforted in the rebuilding of Jerusalem," and it is this message that I convey to his wife Nerl, who was always a willing and equal partner in his work, and to the entire family.

TEDDY KOLLEK



# Barclays Discount Bank Ltd.

## Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 30. 6. 1984 In IS Thousands

	30.6.84	31.12.83		30.6.84	31.12.83
Cash and Balances with Bank of Israel and Banks	59,877,421	29,569,322	Capital Funds and Surplus	603,933	300,223
Securities	23,214,057	11,588,644	Deferred Capital Notes	2,377,120	1,090,820
Loans and Bills Discounted	35,847,381	16,843,247	Minority Rights	956	419
Loans out of Deposits for Loan Purposes	10,399,194	4,952,716	Deposits	115,667,956	56,895,337
Other Accounts	1,113,070	519,701	Deposits for Loan Purposes	10,421,822	4,967,988
Bank Premises, Equipment and Other Property	329,563	276,278	Other Accounts	1,708,858	495,121
Acceptances	1,621,856	872,628	Acceptances	1,621,856	872,628
	132,402,542	64,622,536		132,402,542	64,622,536

## Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Adjusted to the Effects of Inflation as at June 30, 1984 Adjusted according to index May, 1984 In IS Thousands

	30.6.84	31.12.83		30.6.84	31.12.83
Monetary Assets	132,072,979	140,965,059	Shareholders' Equity	4,741,560	4,596,187
Fixed Assets and Other Fixed Investments	4,467,333	4,543,931	Minority Interests	1,159	1,119
	136,540,372	145,508,990	Obligations	131,797,653	140,911,684
				136,540,372	145,508,990

## Condensed Profit and Loss Account (Consolidated) for the Half-Year Ending 30.6. 1984 In IS Thousands

	1.1.84 to 30.6.84	Year ending on 31.12.83
Profit from Ordinary Operations, before taxation	598,079	181,051
Provision for Taxation on Profit from Ordinary Operations	292,177	55,434
Profit from Ordinary Operations after taxation	305,902	105,617
Share of the Group in the Profits of Subsidiary and Affiliated Companies which were not consolidated	—	—
Share of External Shareholders	305,902	105,617
	539	209
Profit from Extraordinary Transactions	305,363	105,408
Net Profit	305,363	131,797
Net profit adjusted to the effects of inflation (according to the index of May, 1984)	147,262	74,077

## Consolidated Report on Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Half-Year Ending June 30, 1984 Adjusted to the Effects of Inflation According to the Index of May, 1984 In IS Thousands

	1.1.84 to 30.6.84	Year ending on 31.12.83	1.1.84 to 30.6.84	Year ending on 31.12.83
Shareholders' Equity as at the beginning of the period	4,596,187	4,541,812	300,223	175,039
Net Profit for the period	147,262	74,077	305,363	131,797
Capital Issues (including premium)	—	—	—	—
Financial Changes in Funds	—	—	—	—
Dividends	(1,889)	(19,702)	(1,653)	(6,613)
Shareholders' Equity as at the end of the period	4,741,560	4,596,187	603,933	300,223

### RECTION

1967 Arab summit following the Day War which adopted a "three noes" — no recognition of Israel, no negotiations and no war — was held in Khartoum, old Meir took over as prime minister in March 1969 after Levi Eshkol died, and not as erroneously in Friday's article "Memories."

LE. — The Education Minister's plan to send instruction to high schools to conduct work on Jewish identity for pupils, is and teachers.

SHALEV GIN

SHALEV GIN



## S. African black shot in renewed violence 2,000 defy court ban on funeral protests

DAVEYTON. — South African police killed one black man and wounded another yesterday in renewed township violence as the nation began burying its dead from two weeks of bloody rioting in which about 40 people died.

A police spokesman said the men were shot by police trying to make arrests after the mayor's house in the black township of Kaitshong, east of Johannesburg, was set on fire following a funeral for victims of the rioting. Two guards at the house were attacked.

In nearby Daveyton, more than 2,000 chanting mourners defied a legal ban on political demonstrations at the funeral of a nine-year-old girl and three teenage youths were killed in clashes with police.

Earlier reports said police kept a low profile in funeral services in several black townships as crowds sang freedom and black-power songs, and carried placards calling for black power.

Anglican bishop Desmond Tutu, the long-time activist black cleric who presided over the funeral in the

segregated black township of Daveyton, east of Johannesburg, said it was a tragedy that the youngsters' names were added to "the many others who have died as black people have engaged in the struggle for freedom."

The four victims, including a nine-year-old girl, were shot dead in sporadic clashes between police and school boycotters in Daveyton during the last week of August. On Monday, fierce rioting broke out in three more townships south of Johannesburg, where more than 31 blacks were killed in three days of the worst violence in eight years.

Black townships were quiet yesterday, police said, after scattered incidents of stone-throwing and the burning of a bus Friday night in Soweto, Johannesburg's huge black township.

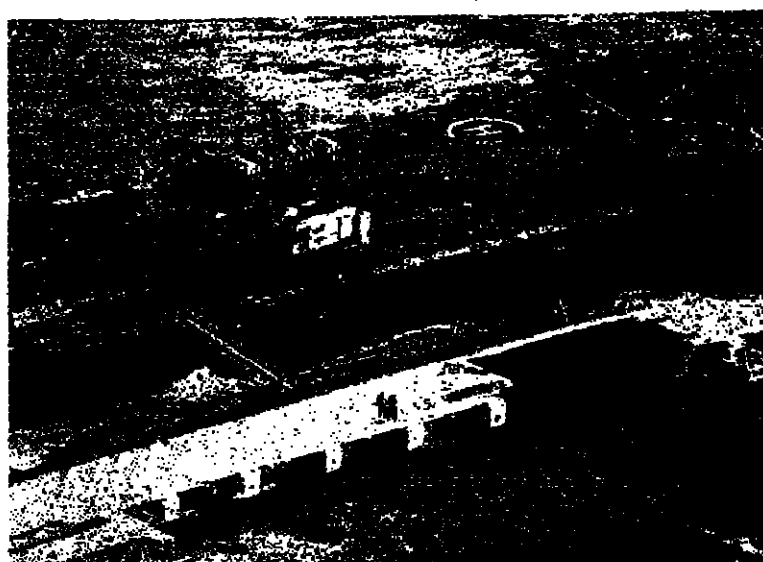
The government closed all black schools in the riot and boycott areas on Friday to try to defuse tensions. More than 120,000 black students were already missing school when the closure order was made.

A magistrate in Johannesburg banned all political gatherings in the area for the weekend, and another magistrate barred political speeches, marching and the use of slogans and banners at the Daveyton funeral to prevent it from becoming a demonstration against white-minority rule.

Mourners allowed the coffins to remain in the hearses, as required, but marched from the funeral site to the cemetery behind the hearses, shouting slogans, chanting and singing in defiance of the ban.

The first clashes, which began in this township more than a week ago, followed controversial parliamentary elections last month which for the first time included Indians and coloureds (people of mixed race) but continued to exclude blacks, who form 73 per cent of South Africa's population.

Police were unable yesterday to give an exact total of the number who had died in township unrest during the past two weeks but Tutu has said he was sure the total was more than 40. (AP, Reuters).



The sunken French tanker Mont Louis, foreground, is even deeper in the water off Ostend, Belgium, last Thursday after efforts by cranes of the first pontoon to get at its nuclear cargo failed. High seas yesterday hampered efforts to moor a second pontoon alongside the wreck. (UPI)

## 'Liberation' priest relieved after Vatican interrogation

VATICAN CITY (AP). — The Rev. Leonardo Boff said on Friday "Thank heavens it's over," but added that he may have to wait more than three months before the Vatican passes judgment on his "liberation theology."

The Franciscan priest is a leading proponent of the worldwide movement, which seeks to use the gospel to justify "nuns' and priests' social activism for the poor and oppressed, especially in the Third World."

The 45-year-old Brazilian told reporters he was "happy" after more than four hours of questioning by the Vatican's chief heresy fighter, West German Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, who is the prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

"Thank heavens it's over," Boff said, adding that he wants to return to work on his book *Trinity, Society and Liberation*.

Boff's case has captured attention throughout the world, as Vatican traditionalists take aim at liberal

Roman Catholic teachings. It was called the most important Vatican questioning of a theologian in several years.

At the centre of the discussion were possible "doctrinal errors" in Boff's book, *Church: Charisma and Power*. The book, published in 1982, accuses the Vatican of elitism and of failing to take an active stand on human rights and politically sensitive issues.

Boff told a news conference last month in Brazil that there are elements of socialism in his philosophy. "Some principles of Marxism help us discover what makes the poor poor," he told reporters in Petropolis, 64 kilometres north of Rio de Janeiro. "But our base is faith, religion, Christianity. Marxism is merely instrumental."

The Vatican last Monday issued a major report condemning the Marxist elements in liberation theology as a threat to the faith, but did not mention any theologians by name.

## Bolivian gov't exposes assassination plot

LA PAZ (AP). — The Bolivian government said on Friday that it had exposed a conspiracy by right-wing groups to assassinate political, military and labour leaders as the first step towards overthrowing the government.

Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata said at a news conference that "the preparations to physically eliminate several government, political and labour figures has been uncovered."

He said the plan was to create a

situation of violence and chaos that "could lead to other types of actions with the purpose of eliminating the democratic process."

Alvarez Plata warned Bolivians during the nationally televised press conference to "not be surprised" if the acts of violence take place and to adopt appropriate security measures.

He said that the government did not rule out decreeing a state of siege and may order a curfew this weekend.

## Kohl still hopes to see Honecker in Bonn

BOON (AP). — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Friday he is convinced the two Germans will continue their dialogue despite East German leader Erich Honecker's decision to call off his visit to Bonn.

Speaking on West German television, Kohl expressed hope that the visit would occur at a later date.

The official East German news agency ADN reported on Tuesday that the visit had been called off.

Honecker would have been the first East German president to visit West Germany since Germany was divided into two states after World War II.

Kohl refused to speculate on what prompted Honecker to call off the

visit. He said, however, that West Germany's actions "did not influence" Honecker's decision.

While Bonn officials blamed Moscow's pressure for the postponement of the visit, East Germany's announcement said remarks by conservative West German politicians had made dates for the trip "no longer realistic."

The Soviet Union has in recent months accused Bonn of attempting "to undermine" East German sovereignty through "economic leverage."

Within the last 15 months, the Bonn government guaranteed two bank loans worth about \$700 million to cash-strapped East Germany.

## Uproar in Venice over 'fascist' film

VENICE (AP). — *The Year of the Tranquil Sun* by Poland's Krzysztof Zanussi took the best-picture award at the Venice Film Festival on Friday. But the competition was embroiled in a controversy as the director of a film about Fascist Italy demanded the resignation of the jury.

An international jury headed by Italian director Michelangelo Antonioni chose *The Year of the Tranquil Sun* over 25 other entries for the Golden Lion award.

The film, set in post-war West Germany, describes the attempts of a Polish immigrant, played by Po-

land's Maja Komorowska, to adjust to a new life and culture.

The awards were announced as Italian director Pasquale Squitieri, called for jury members to resign because of their comments on his film *Claretta*.

Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, who served as a member of the jury, called the film "favourable to fascism" and asked that it not be screened for the public Friday night at the end of the festival.

West German author Gunther Grass, another jury member, said he was "shocked" that *Claretta* was chosen for the Venice competition.

## Sakharov's friend gets 5 years jail, 5 exile

MOSCOW (AP). — Dissident Yuri Shikhanovich, a friend of Andrei Sakharov and his wife Yelena Bonner, has been sentenced to five years in jail and five years internal exile for alleged anti-Soviet activities, a source close to his family said on Thursday.

The source told western reporters

in Moscow that the 51-year-old mathematician was sentenced after a two day trial.

Western reporters and diplomats were barred from the north Moscow courtroom where the trial took place, but family members were admitted to the proceedings.

## U.S. Arabs 'working on problems' with Mondale

WASHINGTON (AP). — A group of Arab-Americans said Thursday their complaints against the Democratic Party presidential candidate's organization have been mollified somewhat, after earlier contending that members of their ethnic group have been snubbed by Mondale campaigners.

"We have had a problem and we are working vigorously to try to solve it," said David Sadd, the executive director of the National Association of Arab Americans.

Sadd's group had complained to Walter Mondale about an incident in Chicago earlier this year when

\$5,000 in campaign contributions from five Arab-Americans were returned, and because the campaign had failed to appoint a person to act as a liaison with the estimated 2 million to 3 million Arab-Americans in the U.S.

Sadd, who called a news conference with the announced intention of discussing "allegations of ethnic bias" on the part of the Mondale campaign, told reporters that he had been contacted by Bob Johnson, the Mondale campaign's congressional liaison, shortly before the session and that efforts were being made to clear up the complaints.

## India instals world's highest TV transmitter

NEW DELHI (AP). — A television transmitter said to have been installed at the highest altitude in the world has been commissioned in India's Himalayan Ladakh region, the government announced yesterday.

The relay transmitter, installed at the height of 3,440 metres in Ladakh's main city of Leh, was inaugurated by Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son and heir-apparent. All-India Radio reported.

## Thousands of Chileans march archbishop appeals for peace

SANTIAGO (AP). — Thousands of Chileans marched to a memorial mass for a slain French Roman Catholic priest on Friday, then heard the archbishop appeal for an end to the violence in Chile.

Rev. Andre Jarlan, a 43-year-old missionary from Rodez, France, and eight other people died in two days of nation-wide demonstrations last week against the military government of President Augusto Pinochet.

Roman Catholic bishops and the papal nuncio, Msgr. Angelo Solano, led some 7,000 people inside the downtown metropolitan cathedral to attend the mass for Jarlan said by Santiago's archbishop, Msgr. Juan Francisco Fresno.

At least 10,000 people gathered in a square across the street from the church and heard the service over the loudspeakers.

"We can't continue to attack each other as if we were enemies," Fresno said in his homily. "Ours is a people who deserve to live in peace and love."

Msgr. Guy Deroubaix, bishop of Saint Denis, attended the mass as a representative of the French church.

The priest's body, in a wooden coffin, was carried along the 12.8-km. route to the cathedral by members of his parish in the working-class district of La Victoria.

There was some shouting of slogans against the military junta, but

the march was orderly and police were not in evidence.

As most of the mourners were dispersing, about 1,000 Communist youth rallied outside the cathedral then marched four blocks to the main downtown boulevard at a blocked evening rush-hour traffic.

Riot police massed near the presidential palace, waited several minutes before charging in small groups to clear the street, using clubs, water cannon and a few tear gas grenades. Reporters saw eight demonstrators injured.

Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, who asked for a judicial investigation of Jarlan's death, had urged Fresno to call off the mass or hold elsewhere.

Fresno refused but appealed participants in the mass and march to refrain from "disturbing this sacred moment." Jarpa then agreed to permit the march with a minimal police presence.

Air Force Cmdr. Fernando Matthei, a member of Chile's human military junta, issued a statement blaming the opposition for the week's violence and warning that it can be no transition to democratic rule.

The country has been under military rule since a 1973 ouster of the elected government, the late Marxist President Salvador Allende.

## U.S. and Nicaragua clash in Security Council debate

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Nicaragua told the Security Council on Friday that "the danger of war is cast over Central America" and charged the U.S. with aggression and "state terrorism."

The Nicaraguan representative also called on the council to take action to bring peace.

The deputy U.S. representative, Ambassador Jose Sorzano, said the U.S. has no intention of trying to overthrow the leftist Nicaraguan government.

Sorzano criticized Nicaragua's "extraordinary military buildup" accomplished with what he said was the help of Soviet arms and advisers from Cuba, Eastern Europe and revolutionary groups around the world.

Sorzano claimed there are 9,000 Cubans in Nicaragua, 3,000 of them soldiers and police. He said Nicaraguan forces are joined by members of the PLO, Basque separatists from Spain and leftist guerrillas from Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

He accused the Sandinista government of being involved in "other, despicable activities" such as international drug trafficking to earn hard currency.

The State Department meanwhile acknowledged Friday that American

Embassy officials in Central America had direct contact with a group of private American citizens who provided military equipment to the vadoran armed forces.

But a department spokesman said the group was not operating in U.S. government sponsorship.

The activities of the group, known as Civilian Military Action, came light last weekend when two of its members were killed while engaged in a helicopter mission inside Nicaragua.

Subsequently, a leader of the group, Thomas Posey, told interviewers that the American embassy in El Salvador and Honduras facilitated contacts for him and associates with local authorities.

Nicaraguan ambassador Jim Chamorro Mora, who asked for a council meeting, denounced the August 27 flight of an American C-47 over Nicaraguan territory. The plane was downed, killing the pilot of former Nicaraguan president Anastasio Somoza.

He also denounced the aid, which two Americans, Dana Park and James Powell, were killed. He said they had been flying in a C-47 helicopter although they claimed to be private volunteers.

## Angola, U.S. discuss Namibia's future

LISBON (Reuters). — Angola and the U.S. have renewed their pledge to work for peace in southern Africa in talks on the future of Namibia (South West Africa), last week, the official Angolan News Agency Angop reported yesterday.

The talks between Angolan Interior Minister Alexandre Rodrigues and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker took place in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, on Thursday and Friday, Angop said.

A joint statement issued yesterday

said the two sides will continue the dialogue and search for independence for Namibia.

Crocker has been touring southern Africa in another bid to end the dispute over the vast former German colony which South Africa rules in defiance of UN resolutions.

On Wednesday leaders of the so-called frontline states, meeting in Tanzania, denounced the Regime administration for insisting that independence for Namibia be linked to withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

## Canada tightens security for papal visit

QUEBEC CITY (Reuters). — The Mounties have launched a giant security operation to protect Pope John Paul, who is to start a 12-day tour of Canada today in this picturesque walled city.

Security has been heightened since a bomb at a Montreal railway station last Monday killed three French tourists.

Rail officials had received an anonymous letter warning of the blast and making incoherent threats against the pope, who sent a message of sympathy after the bomb.

Even the altar candles at mass sites and the wafers the pope will serve at communion are to be checked. Two specially built "popemobiles" have been equipped with bullet and rocket-proof glass.

Up to 27,000 police officers have been assigned to the visit. The biggest headache could be the pope's penchant for plunging into a milling crowd to embrace a child.

Officials estimate that the pope will be seen by about five million people, including two million visitors, during his trip across Canada.

## British find 5,000-year-old sun altar

EXETER (AP). — Archeologists studying parched fields in southwest England from the air said yesterday they have found the site of a circular neolithic monument built about 5,000 years ago — more than 1,000 years before the Stonehenge monument on Salisbury plain.

Frances Griffith, a member of the archeology department of Devon County Council, said the site on the banks of a stream on the northeast boundary of Dartmoor was spotted only after water levels dropped dramatically as a result of this summer's drought.

The monument is believed to have been used by sun worshippers, and unlike stone-built Stonehenge is thought to have consisted of huge upright timbers with bases set deep in the ground.

Griffith said the outline of the ring

of huge post holes surrounded by two concentric ditches was revealed in photographs taken by her department during an aerial survey of the area.

## Cairo newspapers lash out at Gaddafi

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egyptian newspapers have launched sharp attacks on Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, accusing him of "political foolishness" and an attempt to cover up criminal acts.

There was no explanation for the sudden burst of acrimony, although Egypt has said it suspects Libya of having had a hand in the recent bombing of the Red Sea.

The semi-official *Al-Ahram* said on Thursday that Egypt had recently spurned a Gaddafi envoy offering \$5 billion if Egypt would revoke its 1979 peace agreement with Israel.

In an editorial in Saturday's morning's edition, the newspaper said Gaddafi suffered from "political foolishness and is very conceited.... Previous experiences tell us without doubt that an envoy from Libya means one of two things."

Gaddafi either wants "...to cover up a previous crime, the mining of the Red Sea, or a crime he plans to commit."

The mass-circulation *Akhbar al-Yom* also attacked Gaddafi.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has generally discouraged his country's media from slandering other Arab leaders.

## Muzorewa plans comeback to challenge Mugabe at polls

HARARE (AP). — Former Zimbabwe Rhodesia prime minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa, freed five days ago from 10 months' detention for allegedly plotting a coup, vowed yesterday to make a political comeback at elections scheduled for February next year.

Muzorewa, 59, president of the minority United African National Council and head of the United Methodist Church, also charged that the reasons for his detention in solitary confinement were political.

"The ruling party believed that by detaining me they would politically intimidate me and my organization," he told his first news conference since he was released on Tuesday. "Far from being discouraged, our resolve to fight and win all seats in the next general election has been strengthened."

Muzorewa, prime minister of the white-backed republic of Zimbabwe Rhodesia for eight months in 1979, won three of 100 national assembly seats in a British supervised election, held in February 1980 after Muzorewa and his successor, Prime



Abel Muzorewa. (Camera Press)

Minister Robert Mugabe, signed a constitutional accord two months before that ended a seven-year war and paved the way for independence in April 1980.

Muzorewa was detained under emergency powers regulations last October for allegedly seeking Israeli and South African help to topple Mugabe's socialist government. At yesterday's news conference, he labelled allegations against him as "completely false," saying authorities gathered no evidence against him while he was in detention.

Muzorewa, who lost weight and grew a beard in Goromonzi Prison near Harare, said that during his first days in detention he was forced to go barefoot and was served an unbalanced diet and denied newspapers and radio.

## Mountaineer and moon-walker plan North Pole trip

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP). — The first man on the moon and the first man to climb Mt. Everest are planning to go to the North Pole together.

New Zealand adventurer Sir Edmund Hillary said Thursday he and former American astronaut Neil Armstrong plan to visit the North Pole sometime next year.

Sir Edmund, 65, hopes the going will be somewhat easier than when he became the first man to scale Everest in 1953, and when he completed an overland crossing of the Antarctic to the South Pole in 1958.

He and Armstrong, who walked on the moon in 1969, will be flown to the pole by a travel company's promotion for a new North Pole adventure tour, Sir Edmund said.

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Women protesting against the 'social clause' in the abortion law, which was eventually cancelled by the government.

## 'Community' meeting

Abused women, discrimination, career vs. family — these were some of the topics of discussion at this year's International Women's Studies Institute in Jerusalem. Elinor Malus reports.

MOST people think that only women who are physically abused are "battered." But this is not so, social workers told participants in the International Women's Studies Institute held recently in Jerusalem.

The institute consisted of a month-long programme of lectures, informal meetings, discussions and trips. The American co-directors, political scientist Ellen Boneparth and educational administrator Judy Mings, say the institute "fosters a sense of community" among its members and teaches them about the women in the host country. In this second summer of the institute in Israel

there were 16 participants, local and American women ranging in age from 20 to 50.

Any woman who has been afraid of a man, has stayed involved in an unhealthy relationship with a man, or has been told by a man that she isn't "good enough," has been "abused," according to Maxine Epstein and Reggi Marder. Such a woman feels the same things: fear, loneliness and worthlessness.

Epstein and Marder are co-coordinators of a national study of 200 of 2,000 women who have gone to shelters for battered women.

They call their project *Shalom Bayit* ("peace in the house") because this is what battered women who complain to the rabbinical courts, which have jurisdiction in these matters, are counselled to seek. "Peace in the house," according to the court, comes before the women's own safety and well-being.

Epstein and Marder's data have not yet been collated, but rough figures based on a quarter of the 200 respondents indicate that most women (66 per cent) do return to their homes after having gone to a shelter and that 44 per cent are still enmeshed in violent relationships.

The two sociologists hope to alleviate some of the distress of battered women by using their findings to change insensitive policies in schools of social work, and to encourage the setting up of neighbourhood support groups.

"Israeli women suffer a triple burden as childbearers, childrears and wage earners," commented Ellen Boneparth when presenting her analysis of women and public policy to the institute participants.

"Putting women in the work force places a double burden on them if public policy doesn't support both their mothering and income-earning roles. Israeli government policies look progressive, but as soon as you scratch the surface you find support for patriarchy," she continued.

Boneparth cited numerous examples from her research here: Personal status issues such as marriage and divorce are dealt with in rabbinical courts which give the husband control over the wife. Child support payments, which increase greatly with the third and fourth child, encourage women to have large families and result in more work for the mother.

The Likud government, she added, cancelled the "social clause" in the abortion law that allowed women to have legal abortions if they had little money or too many children.

Moreover, day-care centres cannot accommodate enough children. The short school day that finishes at noon or one o'clock causes mothers to accept financially unrewarding, part-time work.

These problems are compounded further because there is little government intervention in areas that might be helpful to women as in-

come earners. Laws against sex discrimination have been on the books since the 1950s but are not enforced. Only two cases have been prosecuted and won in the last 10 years.

In addition to penalizing women, the triple burden deprives society of needed workers. Boneparth suggested that women be encouraged to enter high-technology fields and that "flex time," enabling mothers to work when convenient, be instituted.

In her lecture on professional women, Prof. Amia Lieblich, author and psychologist at the Hebrew University, dispelled the prevailing myth of the equality of Israeli women and men. Lieblich is completing a study comparing American and Israeli women, 40-45 years old, who have not interrupted their careers and are successful professionally. A major cultural difference, she explained to the American members of the institute, is that the family is almost sacred in this country.

"The choice of Israeli women is not whether or not to have a family. The choice is whether or not to add other activities to the family life you are going to have," she said.

Lieblich conducted in-depth interviews with 25 women in each country. She spoke with local women in law, academics and business, a field in which "women could be very successful but society doesn't let them." She wanted to know what price these women had paid for their success and whether they themselves were happy with the choices they had made.

"These are women who really care about their work and do very well. The problem is that they give themselves a 'lower grade' than they're

entitled to," said Lieblich.

The greatest problem, however, seems to be what she has termed "the passivity of women's choices" exemplified by the interviewees' comments that they are "glad to be second in command, not having to take all the responsibility and exposure," and statements such as, "I don't know how I arrived in this position. I just got promoted all the time."

"They sound as though they feel they had no control over their own lives," commented one listener, and Lieblich sadly agreed.

Sociologist Ester Eilam, member of the Status of Women Commission in 1975 and recent appointee to the National Commission on the Status of Women, summed up her feelings bluntly. "Talking about the status of women — equality — means that we are still different, still 'other.'"

In her lecture on the Israeli feminist movement, Eilam related the history of this Tel Aviv feminist group. The group started in the early Seventies when she and a few other Tel Aviv women began to try to "convince people there was a problem."

One of their first tasks was to translate the feminist literature from other countries and to develop a local analysis. By 1975 the group had a mailing list of 400 interested people.

The women involved at the time lectured and printed brochures. Some met with people in the Ministry of Education; this led to a Labour government suggestion that schools "be wary of sex typing." In 1979 they decided to become more pragmatic and opened shelters for battered women and rape victims.

There were problems in the move-

ment, including ideological disputes over issues such as the role of women in the army, homosexuality and the group's image. There was tension with already existing women's organizations like Na'amat.

Eilam says she is now thinking of starting a women's political party because operating within existing, mostly male, institutions doesn't work. In order to cure global problems, "women have to lead the world."

The last study evening of the institute was spent in the Ramallah home of journalist Raymonda Hawa Tawil, a PLO activist, who talked about Palestinian women.

"Participating in the revolution became a matter of pride and dignity for a family," she said, even for women in a culture where a woman's virginity before marriage was of utmost importance.

Her colleague, Radwan Abu Ayyash, also a Palestinian journalist, elaborated: "Women in occupied territory have to choose the political — not the social — road to equality. We have an oriental and religious mentality and men don't allow girls to go to school."

"Women who choose political work will be seen as important. It can't be shameful because their brothers are in the revolution as well."

The International Women's Studies Institute, affiliated with the Hebrew University, awards academic credit for its Status of Women course. A similar institute is held in Greece and in addition to an institute to be held in Jerusalem, organizers Boneparth and Mings are planning one in Nairobi to coincide with the U.N. Women's Conference being held there next summer.

## The greening of Israel

The Council for a Beautiful Israel is making an all-out effort to clean up the environment. Diana Lerner speaks to Esther Rubin, the council's honorary secretary.

"IN 15 YEARS, we have barely scratched the surface of dirt, pollution and environmental slovenliness that mars our landscape. However, we are entering a new phase of stimulating ecological awareness in all aspects of society, from the nursery school yard to the commercial enterprise," says Esther Rubin, the new honorary secretary of the Council for Beautiful Israel.

The widow of painter Reuven Rubin succeeds Israel's First Lady Aura Herzog, founder of the council, in many volunteer roles. Shlomo Dror is council president and Zohar Karti is executive director. Aura Herzog now serves as its international president. Committees for a Beautiful Israel are active in England, France, Italy, Switzerland and the U.S.

"This year, we are expanding our clean-up campaign to include air raid shelters as well as streets, beaches, highways, army camps and industrial zones," says Rubin. But the highlight of the council's work will be the

opening of a demonstration and training centre on a large tract of land in the Yarkon Park in Tel Aviv.

"Here, we will coordinate all aspects of our work," she explains. Botanists, architects, town planners and educators will lecture on how to clean paint up and spruce up homes and communities. Industrialists will give tips on ways to beautify factory premises and how to achieve smoke, odour and waste control.

"It is a slow educational process," Rubin sighs, adding, "When we see how immaculately a city like Singapore is kept, we are green with envy. To our amazement, we learned that the Singapore City Council sent an engineer from Rabinat Can. I tracked him down and he told me that we could not hope for similar success in Israel unless we had anti-litter laws which were strictly enforced."

"Of course, we have such thing here, it is hard enough to give teeth to existing laws for sanitation in

public places, garbage disposal, ecology. We are dependent on the budget and cooperation of municipalities and legislators.

"Still, we did have some success in clearing up highways, greening the cities with our flowering window boxes, even beautifying army and air force bases. In some cases, all it took for a new look was a row of white shells or planting of a few shrubs and flowers."

Each city has its individual problems. In Jerusalem, for example, the council is lobbying against an amendment which would allow construction that spoils the skyline or ruins the city's character.

"We have good friends everywhere," says Rubin. Lady Bird Johnson, wife of the late U.S. president, who heads "Keep America Beautiful," sends literature and advice. Lord Marcus Sieff was one of the first individuals to make a generous contribution so that the council could cite industries whose plants

met its standards of hygiene and aesthetics. Zubin Mehta endorsed a competition in which prizes were awarded to children who helped clean up the beaches.

Recently, TV newscaster Barbara Walters was a special attraction at the Council for a Beautiful Israel fund-raising cocktail party at Lincoln Center in New York. James Reston and William Safire, *The New York Times* columnists have given similar cooperation to the New York committee of the council.

An annual calendar with colour plates of biblical themes and the Israel landscape issued by the New York *Shema* is an excellent money maker, but Rubin confides, a membership roster both would increase support and boost funds.

"Meanwhile we are busy implanting this year's motto in the public consciousness: 'We inherited a beautiful country from our fathers, let us bequeath it more beautiful to our children.'"



The council: 'We've barely scratched the surface of dirt, pollution and environmental slovenliness' (Ilan Meiri)

EURIPIDES, the Greek poet of the 5th century BCE, wrote that "If man could buy himself a later death he would undoubtedly do so."

Over the past quarter-century or more, the affluent countries of the western world have been trying to do that very thing. And, to a certain extent, they have succeeded.

Developed nations like the U.S., France and Netherlands spend more than eight per cent of their entire economic output on health care. Affluent nations today spend more on health-related endeavours than the nations of the impoverished Third World spend on all areas combined.

In the developed nations, average life expectancy is more than 75 years, while in the poorer nations, 50 years is the top figure charted.

Sixty million persons die every year in the world, and 15 million of them are children under five years of

## The price of life

D'vora Ben Shaul

age: 10 million of these are infants under one year of age. Of the 15 million child deaths, 97 per cent of them occur in the non-affluent countries of the Third World. Three million infants die every year in India alone, while Bangladesh, Pakistan and Indonesia, together have two million infant deaths per year.

In developed nations, most infant and child deaths result from accidents or congenital malformities, while in developing countries, one-third of them are attributed to simple diarrhoea complicated by malnutrition; pneumonia—easily treated in

modern conditions—kills another third. Most of the ills from which children in the Third World die are preventable by vaccination.

The tragedy is that providing even the most elementary health-care services would save the lives of between 5 and 10 million infants and children per year. Health teams in some areas have reduced the rate of infant mortality by half at a total cost of \$2 per person treated per year. Basic health care for the entire Third World would cost about an additional \$10 billion per year.

The most important factors to be considered, according to Worldwatch Institute, funded by the United Nations, are the following: sanitary water sources, mother and

infant care stations, female literacy and routine vaccinations.

Probably the key to saving the greatest number of lives is clean water for drinking and bathing for the world's poorer nations. Many women in these countries still carry the entire family supply of water as far as 10 kilometres; obviously, there is not enough for sanitary purposes.

In addition to this is the need for sanitary facilities — here, again, infant mortality falls when there are proper toilets in the village.

Female literacy is considered to be one of the most important factors of all. The transmission of basic information concerning nutrition, hygiene, the advantages of breastfeeding, first aid and family planning — all of which save countless lives (properly spaced births result in lower infant death rates) is almost impossible where most females are illiterate. Nor does it help if males

are literate since in these societies, the division of responsibility and activity is so complete that the man, in most cases, will not even read information to his wife.

A literate woman, eager to save the lives of her children, quickly learns that she must boil all the family's water and breast-feed as long as possible. Probably more important, she can learn the secret of ORT, the new system to prevent death from infant diarrhoea.

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) is a simple method of preventing dehydration which, when used, cuts the infant mortality rate from diarrhoea by more than half. In Egypt, it cut the rate by over 60%.

ORT involves the simple administration of water containing the contents of a small packet of salts and sugar which prevent dehydration, stabilize the acid base blood balance and eventually help stop fluid loss.

The packets can be made at a cost of about six to 10 cents per packet. In case no packets are available, the mixture can be made at home from salt, sugar, bicarbonate of soda and lemon juice or vinegar. But to do this, a woman needs to be able to read the instructions.

Breast-feeding and family planning also rank high in saving infant lives. India, in trying to prevent infant deaths, has outlawed the advertising of baby bottles and formula preparations. The breast-fed baby who nurses until 9 months of age has a six times higher chance of living than the bottle-fed baby in the Third World where sanitation is poor and women are illiterate. Unsterilized water and baby bottles are among the greatest killers.

A child in a developing nation who is born at least 36 months before and after its nearest sibling has a higher survival chance than the child whose

mother was still nursing when he was conceived. Maternal nutrition and time for the infant are important in saving young lives. (But the Reagan administration, pushed by the anti-contraception lobby, recently cancelled its support of one programme in India because it included family planning.)

Vaccinations are last but not least. Diseases like measles, whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria, which have been almost eradicated in the West, are still rampant slayers of infants throughout Africa and Asia.

The money needed to prevent the annual tragedy of infant deaths, however, is not easy to come by — even though \$10 B. is less than the amount of money the world spends on tobacco each year. Lengthening lives is possible through modern approaches to infant care and sanitation — but only the rich can afford to buy them.

## Mixed signals

Aviva Even-Paz

world seems to be imposing on them, even if they don't impose them on themselves.

Somebody once remarked that women have liberated themselves to work 25 hours a day. My daughter, who is a nurse and has three young children, told me candidly: "I know that I haven't got that little bit of steel in my character that enables a woman to be a good wife and mother and still take on the top jobs. But I'm not going to sacrifice my children to advance my career." She said it with a certain tinge of resignation.

When Margaret Thatcher became prime minister of Britain, a reporter friend wanted to know my reaction. I was dumbstruck. What has Margaret Thatcher to do with me or for that matter, Golda Meir or Indira Gandhi? They are undoubtedly exceptional, if not especially likeable, women and they certainly had that "little bit of steel" that enabled them to seize their opportunities and count the cost later.

A young woman with a degree in agriculture said to me with some wonder: "For a woman to be 'free' she has to have at least two other

women waiting on her." Even Golda had a devoted secretary/companion who made sure she was properly turned out, bought the right presents for people and saw that the curtains got taken to the cleaners — all those little "feminine" things that are supposed to be so insignificant and take up so much time.

If women are not "sex objects," why is there so much emphasis on fashion, with yards and yards of description of peplums and hemlines, detailed information on the latest creams, lotions and diets — each one a "breakthrough" — with pictures of models to whom the average woman bears as much resemblance as a cat does to a queen?

Why tell women to get out of the kitchen and then bombard them with complicated recipes? It is my firm opinion that a woman needs only two cookbooks; all the rest is variation on a theme.

"What do women want?" was Freud's famous question. Women in the media aren't helping them find the answer and instead are presenting them with mixed messages that reinforce their ever-lurking sense of inadequacy.

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# Sports



**DOWN BUT NOT OUT.** — John McEnroe grabs his arm in pain after a fall when rushing the net in his match against Gene Mayer in the U.S. Open. (UPI)

## Play better behaviour

NEW YORK (AP). — Despite a flurry of adverse line calls and a warning from the umpire, top-seeded John McEnroe reined in his anger and grabbed a spot in the U.S. Open Tennis Championships semi-finals with a 7-5, 6-3, 6-4 victory over Gene Mayer Thursday night.

Jimmy Connors advanced by eliminating Great Britain's John Lloyd 7-5, 6-2, 6-0.

McEnroe's tennis was, as often the case, better than his conduct. He told one umpire, "You've already proven how bad you are," and subsequently received a warning for "abuse of official."

Connors took one hour, 51 minutes to dispatch a persistent Lloyd.

John Fitzgerald of Australia and Czechoslovakia's Tomas Smid, playing together for the first time, defeated Sweden's Stefan Edberg and Anders Jarryd to capture the men's doubles title. They defeated the Swedes 7-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Normally Smid, one of the world's top doubles players, competes with his countryman Pavel Slozil. "I am a forehand side player," Smid said after capturing the first title to be decided at the tournament. "So I asked John at Wimbledon if he would want to play with me."

The Swedish team earlier this year had won the doubles at Hamburg and had reached the semi-finals of the Swedish Open in Bastad.

## McEnroe bites back

NEW YORK (Reuters). — John McEnroe, trying to regain the U.S. Open tennis title, has unleashed a flood of criticism at the press when asked about a fine levied against him last month for cursing at a reporter. He is in the process of appealing against the \$2,000 fine, imposed after he cursed at Toronto newspaper reporter Nora McCabe following a press conference at last month's Canadian open.

"No matter what I say or what I do to a person like that or a person like you, no one is going to know about it. She can make up stories like she did and lie about it, like many seem to do in your profession. And she can hurt people," McEnroe said. "I don't think you people realise how much you can affect a human being. And we're human beings and that's why I said it."

McEnroe, who won the Canadian Open, has thus far at the U.S. Open mirrored the exemplary on-court demeanour he exhibited while winning this year's Wimbledon tournament.

McCabe, for her part, told Reuters she had no idea why McEnroe cursed her. She would not repeat what he said to her except to say she

was cursed at and advised to engage in more frequent sexual activity. "I have no idea why he said those things. To the best of my knowledge there was no provocation. I don't know what prompted it," McCabe claimed.

McCabe said she filed the complaint when the Grand Prix supervisor on the site, Kurt Nielsen, came into the press tent the next morning and advised that the incident constituted verbal abuse and that a complaint could and should be filed.

She said she felt compelled to file the complaint because she had been critical in her stories of what she saw as rules infractions by players other than McEnroe during the tournament. She added that she was bewildered by his behaviour. "I don't think he even knows who I am," she said, adding that she has been covering tennis since 1975.

McEnroe said: "Someone like that should not be permitted to write about tennis because she does not know what she is talking about. I do not regret what I said at all. I regret the fact that I got fined, but I feel I should have the opportunity to say what I want — especially off the court."

## Gunners shoot down the Reds

LONDON (Reuters). — Arsenal became the third team to top the English First Division in the past eight days when they crushed champions Liverpool 3-1 in a dramatic, action-packed clash at the London side's Highbury home yesterday.

Midfielder Brian Talbot snatched two goals and England striker Tony Woodcock the other as Arsenal out-thought and out-played Liverpool, and displaced Nottingham Forest, beaten 3-0 at Queen's Park Rangers, at the top of the table. It was the champions' first defeat of the season.

Forest, who ousted Newcastle from the top with a 5-0 thrashing of Aston Villa on Wednesday, had no answer to the pace of Rangers' attack. Striker Wayne Fereday netted a goal in each half while Gary Bannister plundered the third.

Manchester United's assortment

of stylish internationals finally clicked at Old Trafford, with Newcastle United their prey. The First Division newcomers were swept aside 5-0, with Dane Jesper Olsen and Scotland's Gordon Strachan both contributing to the rout.

Olsen led the United goal-rush in front of nearly 55,000 fans. He scored just before half time, and Gordon Strachan (2), Mark Hughes and Remi Moses added second-half goals to swamp promoted Newcastle, coming at last to terms with the reality of playing in the First Division after two defeats in five days.

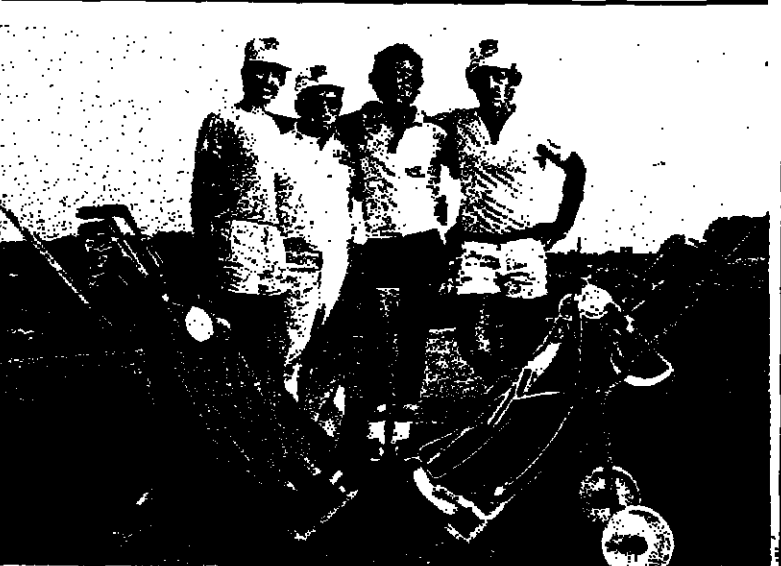
Cyrille Regis, of West Bromwich Albion, became the third player in four days to be sent off at Sunderland. Tottenham's Graham Robert and Clive Allen were dismissed in a defeat at Roker Park on Wednesday and Regis was ordered off in the second half as his side scrambled a 1-1 draw.

### Division One

Arsenal 3, Liverpool 1	Aston Villa 4, Chelsea 2	Everton 2, Coventry 1	Leicester 2, Ipswich 1	Luton 1, Southampton 1	Manchester U. 5, Newcastle 0	QPR 3, Notts Forest 0	Sheff Wed 2, Tottenham 1	Sunderland 1, WBA 1	West Ham 2, Watford 0	Norwich 1, Stoke 0
Cardiff 2, Brighton 0	Crystal Palace 0, Birmingham 2	Fulham 3, Blackburn 2	Grimsby 1, Leeds 2	Huddersfield 1, Shrewsbury 5	Oldham 2, Sheff Wed 2	Portsmouth 0, Barnsley 0	Wimbledon 1, Oxford 3	Wolverhampton 1, Charlton 0	Leeds 4, 4-0	0-0

### Division Two

Cardiff 2, Brighton 0	Crystal Palace 0, Birmingham 2	Fulham 3, Blackburn 2	Grimsby 1, Leeds 2	Huddersfield 1, Shrewsbury 5	Oldham 2, Sheff Wed 2	Portsmouth 0, Barnsley 0	Wimbledon 1, Oxford 3	Wolverhampton 1, Charlton 0
Leeds 4, 4-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0



**GOLFERS.** — Sam Sharrow, 81, a godfather of the Caesarea Golf Course, seen with golfers from nearby Or Akiva, Yaish Amar, (right) Nissim Zenatti and Yaacov Av-Naim (left). (Israel Sun)

## Golfers off to U.S.

TEL AVIV. — The top eight Israeli golfers leave for the U.S. next month to play at nine different clubs in New Jersey, New York and Florida, Mr. Sam Sharrow, Honorary President of the World Jewish Golf Association, confirmed here last week. The Israelis will be guests of these clubs.

The 81-year-old New Yorker, who now resides in Florida, announced also that 84 Presidents and officials of top Jewish golf clubs in the world, and their wives, will be coming to play at the Caesarea course next year.

Sharrow was here to present the awards of the Sam Sharrow golf tournament, which is to become an annual event at Caesarea to honour the veteran's 20 years of active support for the Israeli golf club and for local golfers visiting the U.S. The tournament was won by Yaish Amar of Or Akiva. Future winners will be sent for a series of competitions in the U.S.

During his years in New York, Sharrow owned a "golf shop" training school.

In Friday's Betterball event, the father and son combination of Louis and Malcolm Steinfeld of Netanya were the winners, with a 9 under par 64 net.

## Revelling in memories of glory

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — Micky Hirschl of Hakoah Vienna won two bronze Olympic medals for Austria in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles — in 1932. The champion Jewish wrestler of 52 years ago was back in Los Angeles for the 23rd Olympiad, thanks to one of the little known but gracious marginal stories of the recent Olympics.

Hirschl, now 78 years old and living with his daughter in Sydney, Australia, was one of 42 medal winners of the 1932 Games who accepted the invitation to return to Los Angeles — all expenses paid — from the South California Olympic Committee. The Committee made it its job to trace all the living medal winners of the earlier Los Angeles Olympiad to personally invite them to the Games of this year.

"First they sent me a letter: then they telephoned to my home in Sydney to make sure I would be picking up my ticket," Micky Hirschl told

me last week in Herzliya, where he is visiting his second daughter, Mrs. Abe Waik. "We were accommodated at the Hilton Hotel and were required to wear Olympic guest tags, which gave us free transport and complimentary entry to the VIP seating. Even at Disneyland, they refused any payment and I have never been treated with such honour."

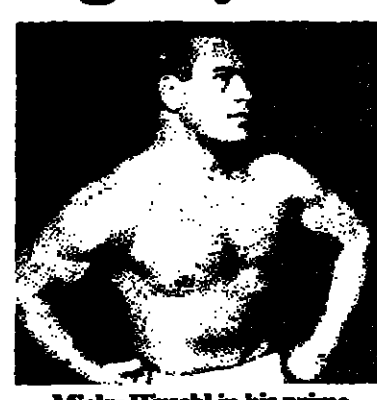
Hirschl related with his lively Viennese humour. Hirschl spent two weeks watching mainly the Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling at the Games. From Los Angeles, he was invited to Austria, by that country's Olympic Committee, and was persuaded to participate in the official ceremonies welcoming back the Olympic contingent. He was presented to the thousands in the Viennese audience as "our Nicholas Hirschl."

The paradox was not lost on Micky. "At Hakoah Wien, a club with 12,000 active athletes in many sports, we young men and women were determined to show that Jews could be as fine athletes and sportsmen as anyone. There was a tremendous club spirit, as athletes of one sport would support Hakoah sportsmen competing in any other event. Consequently Hakoah became the biggest and most successful Jewish sports club in the world. And our boys and girls also reached the very top in various sports," Hirschl related.

At soccer Hakoah were champions of Austria in 1924 and 1925, in those heydays thrashing West Ham 5-0 — in London! At hockey, Hakoah were champions of Austria on seven occasions, at water polo five times. "For nine consecutive times we were champions at team wrestling, and we only failed to make it ten in a row because then the Austrians held the championship on Yom Kippur, so Hakoah wrestlers did not compete," Hirschl recalled.

Hakoah had star swimmers — Yehudit Deutsch, Fritz Loewy, Hedi Bienenfeld, Idi Kohn, to mention but a few, and Walter Frankl (The Post's gardening correspondent) was an outstanding long distance runner for the club.

But Micky Hirschl had a special place in the hearts of Hakoah fans. He was the tough guy of the club. At 15, he was Austrian junior champion in shotput and discus. A year later he was junior champion in heavyweight weightlifting. At 17, he was Austrian



**Micky Hirschl in his prime**

pentathlon champion, a title he held for seven years. At 18, he became Austria's heavyweight wrestling champion, and held the title for ten years in succession. In 1932, he won the gold medal in the European wrestling championships, and floored the champions of Germany, France, Denmark, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Italy. Hirschl reckons he would have won the Olympic gold at Greco-Roman had he not been injured in Los Angeles, after pinning Finnish, Italian, Hungarian and French wrestlers on his way to his bronze medal.

Hirschl's greatest achievement in his 78 bout international career was his win over Ludwig Gehring, the German champion, from whom he took the European title in just 45 seconds.

Hirschl blossomed from the glorious days of Austrian Jewry and Hakoah Vienna but already in 1934 sensed the ill wind that was blowing. In that year he left Austria to settle in Tel Aviv. He joined Hapoel Tel Aviv and the Hagannah.

In 1936, the Austrian sports authorities asked him to join the Austrian team to the Berlin Olympics. "You are our biggest hope," they wrote to Hirschl. Micky declined the offer from Vienna stating that he would not appear in Berlin "as I am a Jew first, only then an Austrian."

Hirschl was wounded whilst serving with the RAF in the Western Desert in 1942. "Old soldiers never die," goes the adage, and the same applies to former Hakoah sportsmen. Micky Hirschl can be found most days at the Hakoah Sydney club, which has a membership of over 6,000, and where he is still looked upon as a real life sporting giant of the past.

## Mets thrash Cubs 10-0

NEW YORK (AP). — Dwight Gooden allowed only an infield single and broke a 71-year-old National League record for strike-outs by a rookie pitcher as the New York Mets routed Chicago 10-0 Friday night to reduce the Cubs' Eastern Division lead to six games.

With 11 strike-outs, Gooden tied Tom Seaver's club record by striking out 10 or more batters for the 13th time this season. Gooden now leads the major leagues with 235 strike-outs.

The 19-year-old Gooden, 15-8 after his sixth straight victory, snapped the NL Rookie mark of 227 set in 1911 by Grover Cleveland Alexander of the Philadelphia Phillies. He is now 10 strike-outs shy of the major league Rookie standard of 245 established by Herb Score of the Cleveland Indians in 1953.

Gooden, in pitching his second shut-out, did not allow a hit until Keith Moreland beat out an infield single to lead off the fifth inning.

### National League

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	55	56	.493	—
New York	79	62	.560	6 1/2
Philadelphia	73	67	.521	11 1/2
St. Louis	12	67	.151	18 1/2
Montreal	69	71	.493	15 1/2
Pittsburgh	62	79	.440	23

West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	80	62	.563	—
Houston	72	70	.507	8
Atlanta	69	72	.489	10 1/2
Los Angeles	66	76	.465	14
Cincinnati	60	82	.423	20
San Francisco	59	82	.418	20 1/2

Friday's Games: Montreal 7, Philadelphia 1; Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 1; New York 10, Chicago 0; Houston 6, San Diego 4; Cincinnati 1, Los Angeles 3; San Francisco 5, Atlanta 4.

### American League

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	40	51	.438	—
Toronto	80	60	.571	9 1/2
Baltimore	75	64	.540	14
New York	75	64	.540	14
Boston	74	66	.529	15 1/2
Cleveland	63	79	.444	27 1/2
Milwaukee	58	82	.414	31 1/2

West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	71	69	.507	—
Minnesota	71	69	.507	—
California	70	69	.504	1/2
Chicago	65	75	.464	6
Oakland	65	77	.458	7
Seattle	63	78	.447	8 1/2
Texas	61	78	.439	9 1/2

Friday's Games: Cleveland 13, Oakland 2; Detroit 1, Toronto 4, 10 innings; New York 4, Boston 2; Milwaukee 10, Baltimore 8; California 16, Chicago 8; Kansas City 5, Seattle 3; Minnesota 7, Texas 3.

## Back from Aberdeen

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — With most of the Israeli team now back home from the fifth men's World Lawn Bowls Championships in Aberdeen, Scotland, the local Bowls Associations' 29th annual National Open Championships have got under way here and will continue through the Succot holidays.

Israel finished in 11th place overall among the 22 nations competing in Aberdeen, by far her best result in the four world meets in which she has participated. The winners were Scotland, followed in turn by New Zealand, England and Australia.

Outstanding among the Israelis was Durban-born Cecil Bransky, 42, who turned in some brilliant performances to take sixth place in the singles and, as a result, was invited with gold medalist Peter Bellis of New Zealand and runner-up Willie Wood of Scotland to compete in this month's prestigious Australian Open. But Bransky, an ex-Springbok bowler, had to turn down the invitation because of lack of time to arrange the trip Down Under.

The other members of the successful squad were Cecil Cooper, Nat Lazarus, Sam Skudowitz and Jack Trappier, and the team manager was Norman Spier.

Trappier and Lazarus have maintained their fine form by winning the just-concluded men's trips tournament, the first leg of the national championships. The third member of the squad was Stephen Cooper, 21, son of Cecil Cooper. In the final of the 36-team event, they beat Barnich Chernovsky, Jack Rubin (president of the Israeli Bowls Association) and Arthur Shiff 20-14. Shiff, a former Springbok and South African Maccabiah marksman, only took up bowls seven months ago.

In the corresponding women's final, Helen Gordon, Esie Narinsky and Mickey Spira beat Talia Ben Zaida Brown and Debbie Parting 29-9. The matches were played at the Ra'anana Bowling Club.

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## Sports Federation heads under fire

Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Trouble is brewing within the Israel Sports Federation which is the parent body to most sports in the country. The latest sports branches demanding full autonomy from the Federation are

athletics, sailing and shooting, their leaders claiming poor management during the Olympic Games.

The Sports Federation is deep in financial deficit, yet it recently authorised post-Olympic trips abroad for several dozen athletes.

Sports bodies here were also critical that the heads of the Sports Federation, including its Executive Secretary Shmuel Lalkin, did not return to Israel from Los Angeles but took two weeks leave in the U.S.

### Foxholes

IRONWOOD, Michigan (AP). — Golfers at the Eagle Bluff Golf Club must watch out for a new hazard — four playful foxes with a yearning to play with golf balls, a club official said.

## haifa symphony orchestra

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Isracard WHAT ELSE



# THE JERUSALEM POST

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Editor

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## Arens versus Sharon

THERE ARE not many Likud leaders who can match the respect and integrity of outgoing Defence Minister Moshe Arens. One can object to his hard-line policy, but even his political opponents have a high regard for his forthright, calm and honest personality — a rare phenomenon in the realm of politics.

It is a sad reflection on the Likud leadership and a travesty that Minister without Portfolio Ariel Sharon should be given a senior, active post in the national unity government as Trade and Industry Minister, while there is no important portfolio left for Prof. Arens on the Likud-Herut quota. True, Prof. Arens, with his intellectual and sophisticated manner, does not command many battalions within the Herut rank and file — a power which Mr. Sharon wields ruthlessly.

This time, he succeeded in wielding his power even by remote control, through transatlantic phone calls from New York, which were apparently sufficiently threatening to have Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir state emphatically that without soothing Mr. Sharon, by giving in to his demands, he could not pull off the unity government slate in his party.

It is a bitter irony that a unity government, headed by Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres, should provide Mr. Sharon with his long-sought political rehabilitation. For apart from being slated for an important ministerial post, he is also to be a member of the inner cabinet — the policy-making forum of the unity government.

Mr. Sharon has gone on record on numerous occasions that he will not spare any effort to rescind the Kahn commission findings which demanded his removal from the defence ministry in the wake of the Sabra and Shatila camps massacre two years ago. At the time the commission's report was published in February 1983, former Prime Minister Menachem Begin was at pains to soften the blow of Mr. Sharon's removal from defence by keeping him in the cabinet as minister without portfolio. It is debatable whether this was the solution the Kahn commission had in mind or whether, perhaps, the commission had indeed meant that Mr. Sharon ought to be removed from the cabinet and in taking this for granted failed to spell it out.

In his vow to rescind the commission's findings, albeit by "democratic means," as he put it, Mr. Sharon said he would leave no stone unturned to achieve his aim. His senior appointment in the new unity government certainly provides him with a convenient stepping-stone to effect his rehabilitation.

Just as Mr. Shamir insisted that without giving in to Sharon he would face a major rebellion in his party that might endanger the unity government agreement, Mr. Peres should have retorted, as emphatically, that a Labour-Likud cabinet with Mr. Sharon in a senior position is something he and his party cannot live with.

## Canada turns right and south

THE BREATHTAKING landslide victory of Canada's Conservative Party at the polls last week, and the advent to the premiership of late-comer to politics, the 45-year-old Brian Mulroney, should cause a twinge of envy to Israelis mired in a political stalemate and fated to be ruled by the same faces that have been around for many, many years.

There is little other "Israeli connection" that can be inferred from the Canadian vote. The campaign revolved around domestic issues and it is unlikely that the new Conservative government in Ottawa will adopt a very different attitude towards Israel and the Middle East from that of previous regimes.

Observers agree that the vote which turned out the Liberals after nearly a continuous 20 years in power was motivated largely by mounting resentments against the ruling party and former Premier Pierre Trudeau and not by great enthusiasm for the political unknowns whom the Conservatives bring to office.

The most striking aspect of the vote, which gave the Conservatives 211 out of 282 seats in parliament, was the majority the Conservatives won in the French-speaking province of Quebec, a century-old Liberal stronghold.

Quebec has been involved for two decades in a struggle over the issue of separation from the rest of Canada. That issue would seem to have been finally resolved in favour of remaining in the Canadian federation. But the ranking resentment against the Liberals and Trudeau, who constituted the major opposition to the separatists in Quebec politics, apparently expressed itself in the pro-Conservative vote in that province.

It broke the Liberal monopoly on Quebec's seats in the federal parliament and made the Conservatives a truly nationwide party, a process certainly helped along by the fact that Premier-elect Mulroney is himself a Quebecois who is equally fluent in French and in English.

The major changes that can be expected in Canadian policies should be sought in the economic sphere. Canada's major problem is an unemployment rate of well over 10 per cent. Many observers attribute this to the flight of U.S. capital from Canada in response to the threat perceived in Quebecois radical nationalism and to Trudeau's own version of American-baiting.

It is expected that Mulroney's first order of business will be a restoration of American investor confidence in Canada as a way of spurring even greater American involvement in an economy, 25 per cent of which is already controlled by American interests.

Given this policy direction in the field of economics it would be natural for the new Canadian government to develop a closer coherence with Washington's policies in the field of foreign affairs, too, and especially in regard to the intensity of Canada's commitment to and participation in the Nato alliance.

IN AN ARTICLE on these pages last week, Allan Shapiro argued against the continued exclusion of Israel's Arab parties, and especially of the newly formed Progressive List for Peace from coalition politics.

The clear preference of Shimon Peres for a problematic broad coalition with Labour's arch-rival, the Likud, over a narrow Labour-led coalition that would perform have had to depend on the passive support of the four communist votes and the two of the PLP is clearly what he was referring to.

Israel's Arab citizens have had the right to vote for the Knesset and have exercised that right from the beginning of the state. For decades, their representatives in the Knesset, whether in the Labour Party itself or in its Arab sectarian affiliates, were taken from among the big landowners, the sheikhs and other representatives of the moneyed Arab Old Guard.

The first attempt by a younger generation of Israeli-educated Arabs to break out of that mould came in the early and mid-1960s, with the organization of the Al-Ard movement. That movement and the political party which it tried to field in the 1965 elections were declared illegal under the Emergency Regulations by the Labour Party minister of defence (incidentally, not the anti-Arab Ben-Gurion, but the much more liberal Levi Eshkol, also the prime minister to abolish the military government in Arab areas).

The grounds on which the minister of defence exercised his power to outlaw Al-Ard — its identification with Israel's Arab enemies and its demand for the recognition of Israel's Arabs as a national entity —

## Authenticity is not all

By YOSEF GOELL

were upheld by a majority of the High Court of Justice at the time.

FORMER JUSTICE Haim Cohn, who then represented a minority opinion, was interviewed on Israel Radio earlier this week in connection with his position at that time and with the High Court's reversal earlier this year in quashing a decision by the Central Elections Committee to disqualify the PLP in the recent elections.

Cohn had been opposed to the majority opinion in the 60s, he said, because he believed that the minister did not have the legal right to outlaw any political party. He was gratified that the High Court came around to his way of thinking 20 years later.

But, he added, if the Knesset itself wanted to establish criteria for outlawing political parties, it should have done so by legislation, which it had failed to do, even during the intervening two decades.

Incidentally, the criteria by which Al-Ard was outlawed could have been applied as easily to the Communists, who had just split into Jewish and Arab parties in the mid-1960s.

The reason that the Arab Communists were not outlawed was a

double one: Israel, which still had relations with the Soviet Union, did not want to damage them by any action against a Communist party toiling the Moscow line; more important was the advice of the Security Services, who argued that they had no doubt that the Communists were anti-Israel subversives, but preferred to be able to keep an eye on them above ground rather than have them driven underground.

While the Communists — initially Arab and Jewish and for the past 20 years nearly all-Arab — kept on being represented in the Knesset, they were frozen out of all coalition politics and out of any meaningful political power.

Shapiro now argues in favour of admitting the coalition ability of the radical Arab lists, and especially of the Progressives, on two counts: their authenticity and the lack of evidence to back up claims that they are a subversive element.

THERE CAN BE no doubt that both the Communists and the Progressive List are authentic representatives of major streams of opinion among Israel's Arabs. (I have no idea whether they also represent a majority, but that is irrelevant to the argument.)

But so is Meir Kahane authentic. Abhorrent as he and what he stands for are, can there be any doubt that he authentically represents at least the 22,000 Israelis who voted for him — and possibly even more?

Is that any reason not to oppose the representation of that authentic voice in the Knesset, as being foreign to the most basic concepts of Israeli democracy?

Before the elections I wrote in support of the Central Election Committee's decision to disqualify both Kahane and the PLP. As the "political commentator" to whom Shapiro referred, I was not privy to the undisclosed intelligence the Security Services supplied to the Minister of Defence Moshe Arens. But I am profoundly aware of the implications of the tenor of the campaign both Rakah and the Progressives conducted among the Arab electorate.

Both parties bent over backwards to proclaim their identification with the PLO and to claim the exclusive support of PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

There are those among us who may believe that the PLO are only a bunch of misunderstood good-guy freedom fighters who have been pushed into despairing acts of terrorism by Israeli intransigence.

If one accepts that assumption, then the Communists and the Progressives are indeed both authentic and legitimate. But if one believes that the PLO continues to be a mortal enemy of Israel not only in words and in empty posturing but in murderous deeds and political intent, any Israeli party that flaunts its identification with it should, to my mind, be deemed subversive.

Whether it should then be prevented from running for the Knesset or merely kept out of the real political

power game is largely a tactical question.

It is not only a matter of extreme verbal identification with the PLO. The Communists as a practice veteran party have always been careful not to overstep the mark; the Progressives, young newcomers to the political scene, have been less careful.

WHAT WE ARE talking about the difference between the very legitimate demands of our Arab citizens as individuals, and achieving minority rights for Arab communities in an Israel that recognizes diverse cultural and ethnic demands on the one hand, and the demand for the recognition of Israel's Arabs as a national entity, as the Progressives are demanding on the other.

This demand contains the seeds of an irreconcilable movement whose aim is best expressed in the common slogan heard at Arab political rallies: "We will liberate Arab Galilee and our blood."

We Jews should be especially sensitive to the legitimate needs of our Arab citizens as individuals and as members of ethnic minorities. The meaning of the demands for the recognition of Israel's Arabs as a national entity can best be understood through the analogy of a hypothetical demand by American Jews for the establishment of Brooklyn and Queens as a separate Jewish State. Or, if that sounds too far fetched, a demand by Mexican Americans resident in Texas and California for the return of those areas to Mexico.

Is there any doubt whom we should support and whom we should keep out?

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

## A resurgence of values

By ASHER MANIV

public today, it may be due partly to ethnic demagoguery and partly to real grudges against the Ashkenazi "establishment," with which Labour is rightly or wrongly still identified. But even those two reasons combined are, at best, incomplete.

The real reasons go deeper. First, Labour tried to emulate the Likud's populist tendencies, attempting to satisfy the conflicting interests of different sections of the population at one and the same time. In a society like ours, this is practically impossible. Even Arikor could only do it for a limited time — and we're paying the bill now.

In any case, the Likud will always be able to play that game better than Labour, because Labour's political power is above all based on Histadrut membership on the one hand, and on industrialists on the other. The interests of the two sectors are not incompatible in most cases — but both run counter to the interests of the Likud's real socio-economic stronghold.

It has been argued repeatedly that Labour "has lost the proletariat." That is only partially true. A lot has

been made of "the ethnic vote," but, to the best of my knowledge, there has been no exhaustive study of voting according to class — perhaps because class has become so very difficult to define. Income is certainly not a satisfactory criterion; education is only partially better.

While it is doubtless true that many wage earners voted Likud, the party's major support came from other circles, which are often mistakenly identified with the "proletariat": the Camel or Mahane Yehuda markets, small-scale contractors, independent artisans and craftsmen, small businesses and workshops, and the owners of taxis, cafes, restaurants and laundries — in other words, the "lower middle class." It is hardly surprising, that no other sector has improved its economic position under Likud rule as much as this one did.

If Labour wishes to regain its foothold among the working class, it must adopt a clear and consistent policy in its favour, one with particular preference to production workers and to industry in general. This is clearly also in the general interests of national economic recovery — but it

may very well clash with the interests of that lower middle class. In any case, Labour has no hope of swaying a majority of that sector. But if it perpetuates its present ambivalent stand on economic policy, fearful of offending somebody, it will be left with no support at all.

IF IT IS TRUE, as has often been argued, that the Likud restored self-respect to the Oriental communities, today it has nothing more to offer than the same old populist appeal with all its limitations. Labour, on the other hand, could have something to offer — provided it gives new, up-to-date, practical expression to its traditional egalitarian, democratic, humanistic and cooperative concepts.

Consider the case of the French Socialist Party. By the mid 1960s, its political appeal had reached rock-bottom. Then, in 1972, it adopted a new platform, calling for "a change in life." The gist of it was something called "autogestion," which represents an entire philosophy of popular participation in decision-making. It means decentralization, de-bureaucratization and democratization at work, at school, in the community at large — in fact wherever people are confronted by authority.

Strangely enough, these were almost the exact ideals of the founding fathers of the Israeli Labour movement — a participatory society, with true democracy in everyday life. Regrettably, with the exception of the kibbutz, the great social experiment fossilized and its ideological concepts stagnated.

IS IT NECESSARY to emphasize

the importance of democracy in everyday life and the need to work for better understanding and awareness of it? Democracy at work, participation in decision-making in our health services or even somewhere like the labour exchange could go a long way towards fighting the current alienation in our society. Apart from its intrinsic value, such a programme would also be the perfect way for a Labour movement to apply its basic ideological values to the needs of our time.

This would also be Labour's only effective answer to the ethnic problem. For the party stands no chance of competing with the Likud in ethnic demagoguery. To be credible, Labour cannot demand the replacement of the Ashkenazi "establishment" by a Sephardi one (neither for that matter, can the Likud). But it can propose to change economic and social organizations in such a way as to do away with establishments altogether, or at least reduce them to a minimum — simply because Sephardim and Ashkenazim will be equal partners in controlling them.

There is a snag, however. To be credible, Labour must first of all put its house — the Histadrut economic enterprises and its mutual aid organizations — in order. What is needed here is no less than a revolutionary if perhaps gradual, process of democratization.

Will Labour show the necessary aptitude and courage for such a resurgence of its values? That is the decisive question.

The writer is a fellow of Yad Tabenkin, the research institute of the United Kibbutz Movement.

## READERS' LETTERS

### DISTORTED PRINCIPLES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — It seems that Johnson's well-known idiom, "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," now finds a rare but impressive application in the doubtful behaviour of almost all Israeli parties in their present political maneuvers to form a new government.

Most Israelis and a majority of Knesset Members still display an almost total ideological and moral objection to relate to the two Arab-oriented parties, the Progressive List for Peace and the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, as legitimate components of Israel's political and parliamentary structure. Not being native and being a Zionist myself, I can definitely understand a certain measure of restraint towards these non-Zionist organizations, although I see in that attitude today a sign of

weakness and an antiquated relic of ghetto attitudes.

However, what I cannot understand at all is the elegant oblivion of the recent criminal record of a certain (now one-man faction) Member of Knesset, called Aharon Abuhazra. According to his present inflated status in the eyes of the political powers now competing for his favours, one comes to the sad conclusion that former principles of elementary morality and public dignity seem to have almost evaporated from the scene of our public life.

Can we really permit ourselves such a striking display of moral and political double standards, without finally losing the better part of our traditional Jewish image and identity?

YEHUDA BEN-MOSHE  
Jerusalem.

### ACTIVE PROSELYTIZER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In his article, "Mission of friendship" (August 12), David Krivine mentions Ken Burnett of "Prayer for Israel" in Britain and quotes Mr. Burnett as saying that missionary work is "out."

If this is the same Ken Burnett I knew from Bromley, he is a Jew who converted to Christianity, became a leader in the Christadelphian sect and was a most active proselytizer for his new beliefs.

I do not doubt that the International Christian Embassy in Jerusalem does good and helpful work, but I cannot believe that any Christian group — let alone one with which Mr. Burnett is associated — has abandoned efforts to convert Jews.

MERVIN A. ELLIOTT  
London.

### THE HORROR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As the author of *The Jews were expendable: Free world diplomacy and the Holocaust*, just reviewed in *The Jerusalem Post*, I am compelled to register an observation regarding the current exhibit at Beth Hatefutsoth on Hungarian Jewry.

This otherwise excellent historical review describes the Nazis' first implementation of their "final solution" in Hungary thus: "On May 14, 1944, the deportations from the ghettos to Auschwitz commenced... Every day, four trainloads, carrying 10,000 to 12,000 Jews, departed. Within one month, 450,000 Jews had been deported from the provinces."

And then? The visitor receives no indication that some 90 per cent of this total number met a quick death in the Birkenau gas chambers.

A tendency to mute the horrific specificity of the Holocaust is also

reflected in Beth Hatefutsoth's impressive chronosphere. "The unimaginable became reality," intones a narrator, evoking our people's greatest tragedy, while the names Auschwitz, Treblinka, Dachau flash across the hall. *Finis.*

Concrete facts about the deadliest nihilism ever to envelop mankind's landscape are essential if we are to combat the passage of time, which dims memory and weakens conscience. Above all, the crime of dehumanization — committed during the Holocaust by both killers and free world bystanders — must be guarded against. For the cancer of bestiality is the concern of us all, and the infinite preciousness of life requires daily affirmation.

MONTY PENKOWER  
Professor of History  
Touro College  
Jerusalem (New York).

## POSTSCRIPTS

ABOUT 40 very willing male volunteers are testing a drug that may turn out to be the first scientifically proven aphrodisiac.

The substance, called Yohimbine, is being tried on humans after it was shown to have a dramatic effect on the sex lives of laboratory rats in two years of experiments at Stanford University near San Francisco.

Dr. Julian Davidson, who heads the project, said that in the tests at Stanford, several hundred rats had been injected with Yohimbine, and sexually "normal" rats had doubled their rate of sexual activity.

When Stanford advertised for human guinea pigs, several hundred men applied. "It's one project where we had much too much of a response," said Davidson with a chuckle.

In its natural form, Yohimbine can be extracted from a variety of plants, notably from a tree in southern Africa called *Johimbe Corynanthe*.

Although his volunteers are enth-

usiastic about trying Yohimbine, Davidson faces scepticism from the U.S. government, whose Food and Drug Administration has dismissed the drug as useless for treating impotence.

But Davidson predicted much more work would be carried out on aphrodisiacs in the next few years. "I think it's an idea whose time has come," he said.

THE VATICAN has issued a directive to theologians condemning Marxist influence on Roman Catholic thinking as deviant and contradictory.

The 11,000-word "Instruction on Certain Aspects of Liberation Theology," ordered by Pope John Paul, is the Vatican's policy statement on new theology movements in Latin America and other Third World areas.

Liberation theology uses the experiences of the poor, sometimes with the use of Marxist analysis, to develop a theology of Christian activism to eliminate social injustice.

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